



SPECIAL REPORT: **The Republican Budget Jeopardizes the Safety of the Middle Class**

The 2016 Republican Budget rigs the rules in favor of wealthy special interests with tax breaks for millionaires and big corporations and against hard-working families by gutting investments that help keep our country moving forward. Instead of closing tax loopholes, the Republican Budget preserves the automatically triggered cuts that undermine our ability to pay for the things we need to keep America strong.

One of the most dangerous potential consequences of Republican misplaced priorities could be a decimated budget for public safety. If Republicans carry out their cuts consistently across critical programs, the result could be a weakening of efforts to secure the food we eat to the trains we ride to work.

President Obama and Democrats want to provide equal relief to automatically triggered cuts so that we have a strong defense abroad and strong economy and middle class at home. Republicans should stop catering to special interest corporations and put forward a budget that protects hardworking Americans.¹

Transportation Safety & Infrastructure

At a time when America's transportation infrastructure is under greater strain than ever before, the cuts called for in the Republican Budget could gut vital safety programs and infrastructure improvements, making travel less safe.

Despite worries of more crude-by-rail derailments in densely populated neighborhoods, the Republican Budget could shrink rail safety investments. Increases in the transportation of energy products by train, especially oil and natural gas, highlight the need for additional investment in rail security to protect against catastrophic rail derailments. Oil shipments alone have grown from just 20 million barrels in 2010 to 347 million last year. In addition, recent passenger train accidents underscore the need to continue to invest in rail safety and infrastructure. The Federal Railroad Administration has identified additional rail inspectors, automated track inspections and training programs for rail employees as priorities to ensure that our rail system can safely handle the increased traffic. The Republican Budget could short-change these pressing needs and could cut funding for the Federal Railroad

¹ Projected possible reductions to discretionary programs are determined by calculating the overall percentage reduction from the non-defense budget authority provided under the Budget Control Act for FY16 before sequestration to the budget authority provided under the Republican Budget, as reported out of conference, in FY16, and applying that reduction across programs to the most recent programmatic levels to illustrate potential differences. State by state cuts were determined by applying the potential percentage reduction to each state's proportionate share of program funding from the last available program year.

Administration by \$115 million. Doing so would endanger the safety of our rail system and the communities in which it operates. [DOT, [FY16 Budget Highlights](#); WSJ, [4/13/15](#)]

After record-breaking number of vehicle recalls in 2014, the Republican Budget could make it *harder* for NHTSA to identify vehicle defects and carry out recalls.

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) is responsible for enforcing safety standards in cars and trucks and keeping unsafe vehicles off the road. Last year set a new record for vehicle recalls, with over 52 million potentially unsafe cars and trucks pulled off the roads. A robust NHTSA is critically necessary to ensure that manufacturers are complying with safety regulations, but the Republican Budget could reduce NHTSA funding by \$163 million. At a time when the agency's responsibilities are increasing faster than ever, such cuts could prevent the NHTSA from properly monitoring auto manufacturers and protecting American families. [ABC News, [11/4/14](#); DOT, [FY16 Budget Highlights](#)]

The Republican Budget could lead to too few inspectors to provide aviation safety oversight and check critical equipment. The Federal Aviation Administration's Aviation Safety Oversight program ensures that America has the safest, most efficient airspace in the world. Responsible for inspecting and certifying approximately 202,000 U.S. civil aircraft, the FAA's inspection operations are vital to protecting the safety of American air travelers and crew members. However, instead of fulfilling the President's Budget request to hire 85 sorely needed new aviation inspectors, the Republican Budget could cut \$86 million from aviation safety oversight. Doing so could force the FAA's inspection regime to cut back on planned investments. [DOT, [FY16 Budget Highlights](#)]

The Republican Budget could risk the safe transport of hazardous materials and energy through pipelines with cuts to PHMSA. As U.S. energy production has grown, so too has the pipeline network that links producers to refiners and exporters around the country. Nearly 2.6 million miles of oil and gas lines cross the United States, and the injuries, deaths, and financial costs from pipeline accidents each year point to the need for significant investment in pipeline safety. Last year, officials conducted 1,405 pipeline inspections, but the need far outstrips the available capacity. The President's Budget proposed a 20% increase in the budget for the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), responsible for inspecting and securing the nation's pipeline network. However, the devastating automatically-triggered cut levels in the Republican Budget could instead result in \$21 million in cuts to PHMSA's budget, further weakening an already underfunded inspection system. [ProPublica, [11/15/12](#); DOT, [FY16 Budget Highlights](#)]

Rather than address the \$5 billion maintenance backlog in our air traffic control system, the Republican Budget could cut funding for the system by \$110 million.

Years of limited budgets have forced the Federal Aviation Administration to put off critical upgrades to our nation's air traffic control system. To keep our air travel system functioning within tighter budgets, FAA has been forced to prioritize operations over capital investments. However, this has resulted in a maintenance backlog that has grown to over \$5 billion. Putting off these investments increases the risk of the air traffic control system experiencing malfunctions, but instead of making the necessary investments, the automatic cut funding levels in the Republican Budget could cut funding for the Air Traffic Control system by an additional \$110 in FY16. [Bloomberg, [10/24/13](#)]

The Republican Budget could fail to make critically necessary investments in the nation's growing passenger rail system, which currently has a \$6 billion state of good repair backlog. Amtrak's Northeast Corridor serves more than 17 million passengers and 22,000 freight trains every year. But it has a \$9 billion state of good repair backlog and

relies on bridges and tunnels that are over 100 years old and well beyond their useful life. Without additional investment in these assets, services will be compromised. The Republican Budget instead could shrink Amtrak's budget by \$98 million. [National Railroad Passenger Corporation, [FY14 Budget and Business Plan](#)]

Law Enforcement & First Responders

Federal grant programs for law enforcement and first responders are vital to ensuring that our communities are well equipped to deal with natural disasters, criminals, and terrorist threats. The Republican Budget could lead to cuts for these critical programs, making our communities less safe and increasing the strain on already stretched local and state governments.

The purchase of critical equipment, protective gear, and training could be delayed because of potential cuts to grants for local fire departments and first responders.

The Republican Budget could force cuts to grant programs that help local fire departments meet staffing needs and purchase critically needed equipment, protective gear, and training. Programs such as the Assistance to Firefighters (FIRE) Grants and Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Grants could lose tens of millions of dollars. In total, SAFER grants could be cut by \$45.3 million and FIRE grants could be reduced by \$44.1 million in FY2016. This could lead to understaffed fire departments that put off purchasing life-saving equipment, endangering our first responders and the communities they protect. [FEMA, [FIRE Grants](#); FEMA, [SAFER Grants](#); Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2015, [HR 240](#)]

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The Republican Budget could shrink investment in local law enforcement by cutting funds used by police departments for everything from hiring new officers to police body cameras and gang task forces. The Republican Budget could result in millions in cuts to federal grant programs that support the work of state and local law enforcement. The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program provides funding for states and localities for law enforcement activities ranging from gang task forces to domestic violence programs, as well as courts, corrections and treatment initiatives. This program, already funded at only 60% of its FY2005 peak, could be cut by an additional \$23.93 million. The Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program provides funding for state and local law enforcement agencies to hire additional officers – resulting in safer communities. Like the JAG program, COPS funding has fallen off dramatically in recent years, falling nearly 75% from 2010. The automatic cut levels in the Republican budget could cut this program by an additional \$13.09 million, restricting the ability of local law enforcement agencies to hire new officers. [CRS, RL33308, 1/13/15; CRS, RS22416, 1/5/15; DOJ, [JAG Program 2014 Technical Report](#)]

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Funding used to help victims of domestic violence could shrink. The Republican Budget could cut funding to help victims of domestic violence by \$27.4 million. This includes a \$12.4 million cut to the STOP Violence Against Women Program that helps states provide support services for victims of domestic violence. And it includes \$1.9 million in funding cuts for the Sexual Assault Services program, which is dedicated to assisting victims of sexual assault through rape crisis centers and other programs. At the same time, because the Republican Budget repeals the Affordable Care Act, insurance companies will again be able to say that being a victim of domestic violence or sexual assault is a “pre-existing condition” that will force

women to pay more for their health insurance. [DOJ, accessed [3/15/15](#); NWLC, [12/5/13](#); New York Times, [6/1/08](#)]

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The Republican Budget could lead to cuts to Customs and Border Protection that could weaken security and delay travel. The potential cuts caused by the funding levels in the Republican Budget could reduce funding for US Customs and Border Protection (CBP) by \$693 million. The 60,000 employees of (CBP) protect the nearly 7,000 miles of US borders, protecting the United States against terrorism, unlawful entry and the illegal movement of drugs and other contraband. If subjected to these devastating cuts, CBP could be forced to reduce staffing levels, potentially weakening security and slowing travel. In addition, decreased budgets at the CBP could harm the economy, as lower staffing levels lead to shipping and transportation delays. [DHS, [FY16 Budget Request](#)]

The Republican Budget could lead to cuts that would make planning and responding to acts of terrorism and natural disasters harder. The Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) supports programs that provide funding to states and localities for a range of preparedness programs, including planning, equipment purchases, and training exercises. Programs like the State Homeland Security Program, the Urban Areas Security Initiative, and Operation Stonegarden support the critical work of law enforcement in preparing for and countering terrorist activities and other catastrophic events. With local and state budgets under significant pressure, these grant programs provide vital funding to planning, equipment, training, and exercise needs for response to acts of terrorism and natural disasters. Rather than supporting these vital programs, the cuts that could be necessitated by the Republican Budget could reduce Homeland Security grants by \$130.4 million. [FEMA, Homeland Security Grant Program [FY15](#); FEMA, Homeland Security Grant Program Fact Sheet [FY14](#)]

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Consumer Safety

Recent outbreaks of foodborne illness and product recalls have made American families more aware than ever before of the importance of strong enforcement of consumer safety standards for the food we eat and the products we buy our children. The Republican Budget could lead to reduced investment in these critical programs.

The Republican Budget could lead to cuts that would weaken food inspection. The President's Budget included a request for an increase of \$110 million to implement the Food Safety Modernization Act, legislation that is critical to overhauling our nation's food safety system. Recent outbreaks of foodborne illness have highlighted the need for a modern and effective FDA, and the President's funding request would pay to train more than 2,000 FDA inspectors and 1,000 state inspectors. Their efforts would help combat the 48 million illnesses, 128,000 hospitalizations, and 3,000 deaths caused by foodborne illnesses each year. Instead of these critical investments, however, the Republican Budget could lead to \$50.4 million in cuts to FDA funding, harming efforts to prevent new outbreaks of foodborne illnesses. [FDA, [2/2/15](#); White House, [March 2015](#)]

The Republican Budget could lead to cuts that would mean fewer consumer products, including children's toys, could be screened for safety. Although charged with protecting the public from the risk of injury or death associated with 15,000 types of consumer products, the CPSC is a modestly funded agency. With a budget of slightly over \$120

million, the CPSC is responsible for combating deaths, injuries, and property damage from consumer product incidents, which cost the nation more than \$1 trillion annually. However, the Republican Budget cuts could lead to reduced funding of nearly \$2.4 million, leaving the agency less capable of protecting children and families from unsafe consumer products. [CPSC, [“About CPSC”](#), Recalls.gov, [“CPSC”](#)]

The Republican Budget could lead to cuts at USDA that could put Americans at greater risk of foodborne illness. Recent recalls driven by contaminated meat products highlights the important work done by the USDA in order to ensure the food supply is safe for American families. The 9,300 employees of the Food Safety and Inspection Service at USDA are responsible for the safety and security of meat and poultry products and plants across the United States, with 7,556 inspectors monitoring activity at 6,290 plants. Applied proportionally, the Republican Budget’s devastating cuts could lead to reduced USDA food inspection funding by \$6.61 million, harming the vital work performed by this agency. [CRS, RS22600, 1/22/15]

Public Health

The health and safety of American families is one of the most important responsibilities of government. From worldwide Ebola outbreaks to childhood immunizations, robust investment in public health is necessary to keep American families safe. Instead, the Republican budget could cause the gutting of these vital programs, endangering the health of millions of American families.

After last year’s Ebola crisis, Republicans could make it harder for the CDC to respond to public health threats. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is the United States’ premier health security and protection agency. Last year, the critical health infrastructure supported by the CDC helped prevent any outbreaks of the disease in the United States as the agency worked with global health partners to combat the epidemic in Africa. The CDC is responsible for more than just large scale health challenges -- from high-profile challenges like bioterrorism preparedness to yearly flu vaccines, the CDC is responsible for responding to identifying and responding to health threats of all kinds. Unfortunately, the cuts that could result from the Republican Budget could harm this vital agency, reducing agency funding by \$321.8 million. These cuts, coming as the CDC’s obligations continue to grow, could devastate the agency’s ability to respond to new challenges and protect the health and safety of American families. [HHS, Budget in Brief [FY16](#)]

Women and children could be denied preventive health care services and left at greater risk for disease. The Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) provides basic healthcare services – checkups, vaccines, and mental health care to millions of underserved Americans. Health centers supported by HRSA provide affordable health care and the peace of mind that comes with it to millions of individuals, regardless of their ability to pay, who they are, or where they live. HRSA works with rural health care providers to ensure that Americans in rural communities have access to high-quality care. The agency also supports expectant mothers, working with states to implement programs that prevent child abuse and neglect and promote child health and development. These programs, and many others, funded by the HRSA could face devastating cuts as a result of the Republican Budget, which could slash HRSA funding by \$340.9 million. These cuts could have a direct and immediate impact on children and families who rely on HRSA for basic health care services. [HHS, Budget In Brief [FY16](#)]

Communities could be at greater risk of living with dirtier air and water. The Republican Budget’s automatic cut funding levels could lead to reduced \$293.1 million in reduced funding for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which would hamper the

Agency's critical work implementing the Clean Air and Clean Water Acts. Under these landmark laws, the EPA works to ensure that the air quality and water supply are safe for America's families. EPA's Drinking Water Strategy helps to ensure water is safe to drink and to upgrade the nation's aging drinking water infrastructure, with particular attention to the 150,000 drinking water systems that service small communities. The EPA's enforcement agents also work to combat toxic air and water pollution that can cause devastating health problems for entire communities. These important protections are at risk if the nearly \$484 million in cuts that could be caused by the Republican Budget were to take effect. [EPA Budget in Brief, [FY16](#)]

Prenatal care could be available to fewer women through state block grant programs. The Maternal and Child Health Block grant helps states provide critical maternal and child health services, including prenatal care, well-child services, and other services through clinics, home visits, and school-based health programs. The Republican Budget could lead to a cut of \$12.3 million in funding, resulting in 1,649,316 fewer women and children served. [HHS, [1/15](#); HRSA, accessed on [4/11/14](#)]

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The Republican Budget could lead to less testing and preventative care for women to fight cancer. The Republican Budget could result in cuts to funding for the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program, which helps low-income, uninsured, or underinsured women gain access to diagnostic services like clinical breast examinations, mammograms, pap tests, and pelvic examinations. The potential \$3.99 million in cuts could result in 14,941 women losing access to screenings. [HHS, [1/15](#); CDC, accessed [4/11/14](#)]

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Vulnerable children could receive fewer life-saving vaccinations. 166,129 fewer children could receive life-saving vaccinations due to the devastating cuts in the Republican's sequester-driven budget. Grants for childhood immunizations help to purchase and distribute vaccines for uninsured and underinsured children. The Republican Budget could result in a cut of \$11,778,000 in funding for life-saving vaccinations nationwide. [3/18/15; HHS, [1/15](#); CDC, accessed [4/11/14](#)]

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APPENDIX

Projected Cuts to SAFER/FIRE Grants

State	FIRE Grants	SAFER Grants
Alabama	-\$5,753,312	-\$1,155,574
Alaska	-\$280,255	-\$20,481
Arizona	-\$2,486,468	-\$4,378,238
Arkansas	-\$973,153	-\$64,533
California	-\$7,120,332	-\$15,787,242
Colorado	-\$679,119	-\$637,819
Connecticut	-\$1,321,854	-\$1,634,769
Delaware	-\$107,134	
Florida	-\$2,688,360	-\$11,747,412
Georgia	-\$1,050,421	-\$952,993
Hawaii	-\$831,899	-\$292,603
Idaho	-\$852,479	
Illinois	-\$3,274,297	-\$1,488,756
Indiana	-\$1,052,397	-\$1,776,578
Iowa	-\$1,367,654	-\$342,171
Kansas	-\$867,331	-\$258,117
Kentucky	-\$1,905,368	-\$797,458
Louisiana	-\$1,521,521	-\$534,039
Maine	-\$850,727	-\$446,918
Maryland	-\$2,920,171	-\$1,906,264
Massachusetts	-\$3,650,119	-\$5,369,762
Michigan	-\$3,619,868	-\$10,490,907
Minnesota	-\$2,280,631	-\$269,811
Mississippi	-\$761,541	-\$27,295
Missouri	-\$2,591,789	-\$397,874
Montana	-\$206,841	
Nebraska	-\$877,221	-\$1,170,763

Nevada	-\$472,952	-\$2,033,377
New Hampshire	-\$1,411,329	-\$201,738
New Jersey	-\$2,093,939	-\$7,368,933
New Mexico	-\$587,020	-\$420,356
New York	-\$5,084,657	-\$665,807
North Carolina	-\$3,211,481	-\$1,394,451
North Dakota	-\$202,560	
Ohio	-\$5,823,727	-\$4,877,802
Oklahoma	-\$754,568	-\$257,323
Oregon	-\$870,696	-\$3,531,635
Pennsylvania	-\$7,108,067	-\$1,382,071
Rhode Island	-\$1,204,340	
South Carolina	-\$1,835,667	-\$2,094,879
South Dakota	-\$211,237	-\$84,247
Tennessee	-\$1,946,597	-\$1,108,920
Texas	-\$1,153,042	-\$1,673,015
Utah	-\$696,770	
Vermont	-\$201,084	
Virginia	-\$661,208	-\$2,382,323
Washington	-\$2,388,462	-\$2,636,251
West Virginia	-\$613,586	-\$96,486
Wisconsin	-\$1,214,558	
Wyoming	-\$165,194	-\$74,336

Notes: Cuts to SAFER and FIRE grants determined by calculating the reduction below pre-sequester levels for the budget functions governing spending on these grant programs, then applying that percentage reduction to each state's proportionate share of program funding. Proportionate shares determined by last available program year (FY2013).

Projected Cuts to Byrne/JAG Grants

Alabama	-\$286,169
Alaska	-\$89,878
Arizona	-\$373,501
Arkansas	-\$204,556
California	-\$1,966,994
Colorado	-\$272,205
Connecticut	-\$193,784
Delaware	-\$99,480
Florida	-\$1,127,688
Georgia	-\$521,224
Hawaii	-\$99,866
Idaho	-\$104,030
Illinois	-\$698,261
Indiana	-\$338,462
Iowa	-\$169,224
Kansas	-\$178,723
Kentucky	-\$214,512
Louisiana	-\$308,684
Maine	-\$86,596
Maryland	-\$371,304
Massachusetts	-\$384,440
Michigan	-\$568,589
Minnesota	-\$252,632
Mississippi	-\$166,014
Missouri	-\$359,558
Montana	-\$85,961
Nebraska	-\$119,765
Nevada	-\$215,892

New Hampshire	-\$92,002
New Jersey	-\$425,385
New Mexico	-\$168,894
New York	-\$1,004,000
North Carolina	-\$495,192
North Dakota	-\$44,367
Ohio	-\$544,173
Oklahoma	-\$248,079
Oregon	-\$199,380
Pennsylvania	-\$637,996
Rhode Island	-\$86,261
South Carolina	-\$330,428
South Dakota	-\$44,367
Tennessee	-\$449,131
Texas	-\$1,356,881
Utah	-\$150,443
Vermont	-\$44,367
Virginia	-\$345,103
Washington	-\$340,804
West Virginia	-\$124,351
Wisconsin	-\$275,457
Wyoming	-\$44,367

Notes: Cuts to JAG grants determined by calculating the reduction below pre-sequester levels for the budget functions governing spending on these grant programs, then applying that percentage reduction to each state's proportionate share of program funding. Proportionate shares determined by last available program year (FY2014).

Projected Cuts to DHS First Responder Programs

State	SHSP Grants	UASI Grants	OPSG Grants
Alabama	-\$470,358.00	-	-\$12,590.30
Alaska	-\$470,358.00	-	-
Arizona	-\$575,568.00	-\$693,000.00	-\$1,564,373.29
Arkansas	-\$470,358.00	-	-
California	-\$7,564,410.00	-\$15,028,524.00	-\$1,176,188.08
Colorado	-\$501,354.00	-\$378,000.00	-
Connecticut	-\$501,228.00	-	-
District of Columbia	-\$470,358.00	-\$6,678,000.00	-
Delaware	-\$518,994.00	-	-
Florida	-\$1,387,260.00	-\$1,197,000.00	-\$109,886.62
Georgia	-\$857,682.00	-\$693,000.00	-
Hawaii	-\$470,358.00	-\$126,000.00	-
Idaho	-\$470,358.00	-	-\$3,820.57
Illinois	-\$2,060,982.00	-\$8,757,000.00	-
Indiana	-\$501,228.00	-\$126,000.00	-
Iowa	-\$470,358.00	-	-
Kansas	-\$470,358.00	-	-
Kentucky	-\$501,228.00	-	-
Louisiana	-\$501,228.00	-\$378,000.00	-\$33,928.52
Maine	-\$470,358.00	-	-\$64,881.05
Maryland	-\$771,750.00	-\$693,000.00	-
Massachusetts	-\$708,372.00	-\$2,268,000.00	-
Michigan	-\$838,908.00	-\$693,000.00	-\$50,539.23
Minnesota	-\$501,228.00	-\$693,000.00	-\$48,937.01
Mississippi	-\$470,358.00	-	-\$6,314.49
Missouri	-\$501,228.00	-\$504,000.00	-
Montana	-\$470,358.00	-	-\$77,794.92
Nebraska	-\$470,358.00	-	-

Nevada	-\$470,358.00	-\$126,000.00	-
New Hampshire	-\$470,358.00	-	-\$12,515.96
New Jersey	-\$1,052,604.00	-\$2,746,800.00	-
New Mexico	-\$470,358.00	-	-\$333,561.94
New York	-\$9,669,492.00	-\$22,544,676.00	-\$161,821.67
North Carolina	-\$691,614.00	-\$378,000.00	-
North Dakota	-\$470,358.00	-	-\$54,576.77
Ohio	-\$969,948.00	-\$378,000.00	-\$53,331.77
Oklahoma	-\$470,358.00	-	-
Oregon	-\$483,462.00	-\$126,000.00	-
Pennsylvania	-\$1,263,276.00	-\$2,709,000.00	-\$9,324.88
Rhode Island	-\$470,358.00	-	-
South Carolina	-\$470,358.00	-	-
South Dakota	-\$470,358.00	-	-
Tennessee	-\$501,228.00	-	-
Texas	-\$2,702,448.00	-\$5,103,000.00	-\$2,913,648.70
Utah	-\$470,358.00	-\$126,000.00	-
Vermont	-\$470,358.00	-	-\$25,257.96
Virginia	-\$934,164.00	-\$126,000.00	-
Washington	-\$818,118.00	-\$693,000.00	-\$114,700.19
West Virginia	-\$470,358.00	-	-
Wisconsin	-\$501,228.00	-	-
Wyoming	-\$470,358.00	-	-
TOTAL:	-\$49,668,822.00	-\$73,962,000.00	-\$6,827,993.93

Notes: Cuts to DHS grants determined by calculating the reduction below pre-sequester levels for the budget functions governing spending on these grant programs, then applying that percentage reduction to each state's proportionate share of program funding. Proportionate shares determined by last available program year (FY2014).

Projected Cuts to Anti-Domestic Violence Programs

State	FY16 SAS funding	FY16 STOP funding	FY16 VAWA funding
Alabama	-\$34,621	-\$197,159	-\$291,068
Alaska	-\$29,278	-\$74,839	-\$587,732
Arizona	-\$36,958	-\$238,760	-\$739,552
Arkansas	-\$32,177	-\$141,220	-\$233,033
California	-\$78,292	-\$1,196,906	-\$2,747,258
Colorado	-\$35,188	-\$210,130	-\$515,983
Connecticut	-\$33,007	-\$160,222	-\$216,818
Delaware	-\$29,526	-\$80,528	-\$237,558
District of Columbia	-\$29,162	-\$72,193	-\$576,051
Florida	-\$53,810	-\$606,210	-\$955,445
Georgia	-\$41,346	-\$351,109	-\$539,819
Hawaii	-\$30,150	-\$94,803	-\$145,804
Idaho	-\$30,421	-\$96,215	-\$356,246
Illinois	-\$45,113	-\$437,358	-\$705,688
Indiana	-\$36,886	-\$237,176	-\$312,620
Iowa	-\$32,348	-\$145,131	-\$542,896
Kansas	-\$32,092	-\$139,268	-\$441,431
Kentucky	-\$34,049	-\$184,074	-\$360,604
Louisiana	-\$34,349	-\$190,943	-\$422,241
Maine	-\$30,051	-\$92,542	-\$464,148
Maryland	-\$36,049	-\$229,841	-\$631,160
Massachusetts	-\$37,045	-\$252,642	-\$825,713
Michigan	-\$41,220	-\$348,227	-\$777,347
Minnesota	-\$35,386	-\$214,667	-\$909,528
Mississippi	-\$32,219	-\$142,170	-\$310,423
Missouri	-\$36,199	-\$233,284	-\$355,839

Montana	-\$29,643	-\$83,197	-\$589,094
Nebraska	-\$30,755	-\$108,664	-\$384,064
Nevada	-\$31,957	-\$136,169	-\$416,026
New Hampshire	-\$30,045	-\$92,397	-\$243,913
New Jersey	-\$39,921	-\$318,494	-\$435,210
New Mexico	-\$31,038	-\$115,134	-\$313,388
New York	-\$53,938	-\$639,373	-\$2,261,462
North Carolina	-\$41,158	-\$346,808	-\$751,332
North Dakota	-\$29,262	-\$74,489	-\$505,929
Ohio	-\$43,404	-\$398,222	-\$579,293
Oklahoma	-\$33,339	-\$167,817	-\$799,494
Oregon	-\$33,443	-\$170,190	-\$863,868
Pennsylvania	-\$44,972	-\$434,124	-\$620,590
Rhode Island	-\$29,690	-\$84,281	-\$135,526
South Carolina	-\$34,544	-\$195,401	-\$296,743
South Dakota	-\$29,421	-\$78,114	-\$289,574
Tennessee	-\$36,788	-\$246,767	-\$407,446
Texas	-\$62,799	-\$802,221	-\$1,230,948
Utah	-\$32,101	-\$132,849	-\$485,943
Vermont	-\$29,136	-\$71,601	-\$272,886
Virginia	-\$39,088	-\$299,425	-\$681,840
Washington	-\$37,408	-\$260,956	-\$927,113
West Virginia	-\$30,737	-\$108,240	-\$199,535
Wisconsin	-\$35,806	-\$224,287	-\$420,821
Wyoming	-\$29,079	-\$70,289	-\$240,553
TOTAL	-\$1,909,000	-\$12,408,000	-\$27,361,000

Notes: Cuts to VAWA programs are determined by calculating the reduction below pre-sequester levels for the budget functions governing spending on these grant programs, then applying that percentage reduction to each state's proportionate share of program funding. Proportionate shares determined by last available program year.

**Projected Cuts to Pre-natal care through
Maternal and Child Health Block grants**

State	Cuts to Maternal and Child Health Block grants	Fewer Women Children and Families Served
Alabama	-\$259,866	-8,444
Alaska	-\$24,760	-10,902
Arizona	-\$154,371	-29,703
Arkansas	-\$157,304	-31,212
California	-\$938,494	-115,124
Colorado	-\$161,337	-8,283
Connecticut	-\$105,528	-19,362
Delaware	-\$44,009	-826
District of Columbia	-\$159,377	-3,808
Florida	-\$418,899	-19,190
Georgia	-\$360,109	-22,886
Hawaii	-\$50,558	-3,623
Idaho	-\$72,097	-6,275
Illinois	-\$480,553	-89,055
Indiana	-\$262,235	-8,402
Iowa	-\$146,073	-7,469
Kansas	-\$104,907	-5,619
Kentucky	-\$252,400	-12,868
Louisiana	-\$295,009	-8,868
Maine	-\$76,124	-4,230
Maryland	-\$267,528	-15,953
Massachusetts	-\$255,251	-29,092
Michigan	-\$419,184	-134,576
Minnesota	-\$202,696	-4,139
Mississippi	-\$215,621	-8,267
Missouri	-\$275,382	-19,852

Montana	-\$54,142	-3,935
Nebraska	-\$89,897	-2,482
Nevada	-\$38,910	-4,027
New Hampshire	-\$44,825	-5,061
New Jersey	-\$259,263	-20,015
New Mexico	-\$95,716	-6,696
New York	-\$907,743	-295,559
North Carolina	-\$369,001	-19,165
North Dakota	-\$40,673	-2,906
Ohio	-\$491,370	-99,174
Oklahoma	-\$161,030	-50,391
Oregon	-\$138,144	-74,490
Pennsylvania	-\$542,575	-27,716
Rhode Island	-\$39,115	-3,185
South Carolina	-\$253,984	-7,165
South Dakota	-\$50,354	-2,696
Tennessee	-\$259,091	-21,818
Texas	-\$751,283	-276,494
Utah	-\$134,568	-4,511
Vermont	-\$38,011	-7,548
Virginia	-\$275,729	-9,382
Washington	-\$199,526	-22,351
West Virginia	-\$143,468	-26,011
Wisconsin	-\$241,696	-5,509
Wyoming	-\$28,032	-7,534
TOTAL	-\$12,255,000	-1,649,316

Notes: Cuts to pre-natal care are determined by calculating the reduction below pre-sequester levels for the budget functions governing spending on these grant programs, then applying that percentage reduction to each state's proportionate share of program funding. Proportionate shares determined by last available program year.

**Projected Cuts to
National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program**

State	Cut to National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program	Fewer Women Screened
Alabama	-\$56,455	-224.00
Alaska	-\$76,808	-305.00
Arizona	-\$65,767	-261.00
Arkansas	-\$59,831	-237.00
California	-\$173,950	-690.00
Colorado	-\$93,107	-370.00
Connecticut	-\$30,149	-120.00
Delaware	-\$26,551	-105.00
District of Columbia	-\$12,899	-51.00
Florida	-\$121,394	-482.00
Georgia	-\$104,449	-414.00
Hawaii	-\$28,695	-114.00
Idaho	-\$67,278	-267.00
Illinois	-\$44,961	-178.00
Indiana	-\$159,732	-634.00
Iowa	-\$50,581	-201.00
Kansas	-\$57,409	-228.00
Kentucky	-\$67,780	-269.00
Louisiana	-\$42,831	-170.00
Maine	-\$57,325	-228.00
Maryland	-\$114,781	-456.00
Massachusetts	-\$42,814	-170.00
Michigan	-\$219,864	-873.00
Minnesota	-\$111,517	-443.00

Mississippi	-\$73,474	-291.00
Missouri	-\$53,407	-212.00
Montana	-\$54,823	-218.00
Nebraska	-\$83,637	-332.00
Nevada	-\$34,446	-137.00
New Hampshire	-\$70,636	-280.00
New Jersey	-\$37,539	-149.00
New Mexico	-\$70,498	-280.00
New York	-\$82,739	-328.00
North Carolina	-\$59,627	-237.00
North Dakota	-\$209,145	-830.00
Ohio	-\$106,164	-421.00
Oklahoma	-\$31,386	-125.00
Oregon	-\$55,197	-219.00
Pennsylvania	-\$65,381	-259.00
Rhode Island	-\$39,062	-155.00
South Carolina	-\$78,220	-310.00
South Dakota	-\$20,535	-81.00
Tennessee	-\$30,285	-120.00
Texas	-\$163,569	-649.00
Utah	-\$56,775	-225.00
Vermont	-\$65,211	-259.00
Virginia	-\$25,232	-100.00
Washington	-\$112,088	-445.00
West Virginia	-\$79,035	-314.00
Wisconsin	-\$102,441	-407.00
Wyoming	-\$17,282	-69.00
TOTAL	-\$3,991,000	-14941.00

Notes: Cuts to cancer screening programs are determined by calculating the reduction below pre-sequester levels for the budget functions governing spending on these grant programs, then applying that percentage reduction to each state's proportionate share of program funding. Proportionate shares determined by last available program year.

Projected Cuts to Vaccination Program

State	Cuts to Vaccination Program	Fewer children vaccinated
Alabama	-\$183,217	-2,682
Alaska	-\$121,679	-1,781
Arizona	-\$222,930	-3,263
Arkansas	-\$99,158	-1,451
California	-\$1,370,572	-20,061
Colorado	-\$194,319	-2,844
Connecticut	-\$136,207	-1,994
Delaware	-\$32,545	-477
District of Columbia	-\$31,847	-466
Florida	-\$646,207	-9,458
Georgia	-\$362,373	-5,304
Hawaii	-\$65,471	-958
Idaho	-\$76,827	-1,125
Illinois	-\$453,220	-6,634
Indiana	-\$240,186	-3,515
Iowa	-\$114,193	-1,671
Kansas	-\$107,659	-1,575
Kentucky	-\$116,604	-1,706
Louisiana	-\$150,227	-2,199
Maine	-\$64,265	-941
Maryland	-\$178,014	-2,606
Massachusetts	-\$255,222	-3,736
Michigan	-\$381,342	-5,582
Minnesota	-\$204,660	-2,996
Mississippi	-\$101,188	-1,481
Missouri	-\$216,840	-3,174

Montana	-\$36,415	-533
Nebraska	-\$66,169	-969
Nevada	-\$99,475	-1,456
New Hampshire	-\$58,809	-861
New Jersey	-\$340,486	-4,983
New Mexico	-\$68,135	-997
New York	-\$621,909	-9,103
North Carolina	-\$307,878	-4,507
North Dakota	-\$65,534	-959
Ohio	-\$436,789	-6,394
Oklahoma	-\$129,482	-1,895
Oregon	-\$144,708	-2,118
Pennsylvania	-\$457,597	-6,698
Rhode Island	-\$45,868	-671
South Carolina	-\$161,520	-2,364
South Dakota	-\$82,156	-1,202
Tennessee	-\$224,453	-3,285
Texas	-\$843,570	-12,347
Utah	-\$106,961	-1,566
Vermont	-\$65,978	-965
Virginia	-\$305,721	-4,475
Washington	-\$247,355	-3,620
West Virginia	-\$65,839	-964
Wisconsin	-\$220,076	-3,222
Wyoming	-\$20,238	-296
TOTAL	-\$11,778,000	-166,129

Notes: Cuts to vaccination programs are determined by calculating the reduction below pre-sequester levels for the budget functions governing spending on these grant programs, then applying that percentage reduction to each state's proportionate share of program funding. Proportionate shares determined by last available program year.